NSC BRIEFING

6 October 1954

SITUATION IN VIETNAM

- I. Elements favoring and opposing Diem government still approximately in balance.
 - A. Bao Dai telegram (1 October)
 directed Diem to give cabinet
 posts to opponents, led by
 Generals Hinh, Xuan, and Vien.
 - B. Hinh, as chief of staff, holds threat of armed coup over Diem, although whole army's loyalty to Hinh uncertain.
 - C. Vien is self-styled "general,"
 leader of Binh Xuyen gangster
 organization which supplies
 large part of Bao Dai's income.
 - D. General Xuan represents no one; like Hinh, he is French citizen and officer in French Army.

- E. This group met with Diem

 (evening, 4 October), demanded

 virtual surrender government

 authority to themselves.
- II. On preceding day, however, Bao Dai told Amb. Heath that he backed Diem, doubted Xuan's loyalty, and preferred that Hinh not be given cabinet post, but remain chief of staff.
 - A. Said conflict between these views and those in 1 October telegram due "drafting error."
 - B. Bao Dai made no reference to
 Binh Xuyen; he may still count
 on this strong-arm outfit as
 instrument of his political
 strength.
- III. French agreement in Washington to back
 Diem improves his prospects, provided
 French fulfill promise.

- A. Ely's deputy, Daridan, is strongly anti-Diem: professes to believe US interested only in keeping Diem as powerless figurehead.
- B. Our embassy in Paris reports
 strong pressure on French
 government to appease Viet Minh.
- C. But Mendes-France on 3 October, after reiterating French mis-givings as to Diem's ability, told Secretary Dulles he would give premier "good try."
- IV. Even if opponents simmer down, Diem still faces protracted fight.
 - A. Can't count on loyalty politicomilitary groups.
 - B. Must control army before stable government possible.

- C. Must build political party.
- D. Representation of Cao Dai and
 Hoa Hao in government since 24
 Sept. is help, but Diem needs
 other strength to balance such
 self-seeking groups.
- V. While government in South unable gain feet, Viet Minh undertaking extensive army reorganization. 25X1C8b
 - by year's end, 10 or 11 infantry, two artillery divisions.
 - B. This virtually double pre-truce divisional strength of 6 infantry, 1 artillery.
 - C. Aim is to develop modern army of greater fire power, capable of large-scale operations.
 - D. Chinese aid, illegal under Geneva agreement, making build-up possible. 4

- E. Already, shipments since truce have resulted in 50 percent increase in artillery weapons; have included mortars, recoilless rifles for five infantry divisions. On 28 September, 155mm artillery reportedly moved by rail near border city of Lang Son.
- F. Viet Minh, failing victory at polls in 1956, could employ forces for rapid military conquest.
- VII. Another Viet Minh activity: establishment of "repentance camp," near Hanoi.
 - A. This for purification of former civil servants and so-called intellectuals desiring Viet
 Minh's "pardon."

B. These bourgoisie will examine their consciences, accuse themselves of past faults, prepare to become citizens of "new democracy."